# JEFFERSON COUNTY REPORT
# OF
# ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
# PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
# OF
# KENTUCKY

**KENTUCKY STATE NATURE**
**PRESERVES COMMISSION**
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Data Current as of February 2006

# Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission
# Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

**STATUS**

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none  E = endangered  T = threatened  S = special concern  H = historic  X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none  C = candidate  LT = listed as threatened  LE = listed as endangered

SOMC = Species of Management Concern

**RANKS**

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled
G2 = Imperiled
G3 = Vulnerable
G4 = Apparently secure
G5 = Secure
GH = Historic, possibly extinct
GX = Presumed extinct
GU = Unrankable
G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)
G#Q = Questionable taxonomy
G#T# = Infraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)
GNR = Unranked
GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled
S2 = Imperiled
S3 = Vulnerable
S4 = Apparently secure
S5 = Secure
SH = Historic, possibly extirpated
SX = Presumed extirpated
SU = Unrankable
S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)
S#Q = Questionable taxonomy
S#T# = Infraspecific taxa
SNR = Unranked
SNA = Not applicable

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):
S#B = Rank of breeding population
S#N = Rank of non-breeding population
S#M = Rank of transient population

**COUNT DATA FIELDS**

# OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county
H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years
F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed
X - known to be extirpated from the county
U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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| County | Taxonomic Group | Scientific name | Common name | Statuses | Ranks | # of Occurrences | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Habitat | | | | | | E | H | F | X | U |
| Jefferson | Vascular Plants | *Castanea pumila* | Allegheny Chinkapin | T / | G5 / S2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Xeric forests and woodlands, generally in fire-maintained habitats (Weakley 1998); dry or moist acid soil (Gleason & Cronquist 1991). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Vascular Plants | *Dryopteris carthusiana* | Spinulose Wood Fern | S / | G5 / S3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| ACIDIC, ORGANIC-RICH BOGS, SWAMPS, LESS FREQUENTLY IN MOIST ROCKY RAVINES AND RICH FORESTS (WEAKLEY 1998). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Vascular Plants | *Leavenworthia exigua var. laciniata* | Kentucky Gladecress | E / SOMC | G4T1T2 / S1S2 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| In full sun on flat-bedded outcrops of silurian limestone or dolomite in shallow soils of glades, rock oucrops, pastures and lawns. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Vascular Plants | *Podostemum ceratophyllum* | Threadfoot | S / | G5 / S3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SWIFTLY FLOWING WATER, ATTACHED TO ROCKS IN RAPIDS OF LARGER RIVERS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Vascular Plants | *Pontederia cordata* | Pickerel-weed | T / | G5 / S1S2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Marshes and shallow water, sloughs, open swamps, and oxbow lakes. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Vascular Plants | *Trifolium stoloniferum* | Running Buffalo Clover | T / LE | G3 / S2S3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Old trails, traces, and roads; grazed bottomlands, streambanks, lawns, shoals, and cemeteries with native vegetation, prairies, well-drained and mesic soils, and filtered to partial light. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Vascular Plants | *Vallisneria americana* | Eelgrass | S / | G5 / S2S3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SHALLOW QUIET WATERS AND SHORES. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Vascular Plants | *Viola septemloba var. egglestonii* | Eggleston's Violet | S / | G4 / S3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CALCAREOUS BARRENS, GLADES AND DRY PRAIRIES ON SILURIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN LIMESTONES. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Vascular Plants | *Vitis labrusca* | Northern Fox Grape | S / | G5 / S2S3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jefferson | Gastropods | *Leptoxis praerosa* | Onyx Rocksnail | S / SOMC | G5 / S3S4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CALL (1895) INDICATED THAT IN THE OHIO RIVER AT THE FALLS IT OCCURRED IN THE GREATEST PROFUSION WHERE THE BOTTOM IS CLEAN ROCK OR ROCK WITH ABUNDANT "CONFERVOID" VEGETATION. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Gastropods | *Lithasia verrucosa* | Varicose Rocksnail | S / SOMC | G4Q / S3S4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| OBSERVATIONS ON THE HABITAT INCLUDE SPECIMENS TAKEN FROM RECENTLY EXPOSED BARS AND POOLS WITH SAND, GRAVEL, AND ROCK SUBSTRATES (HAAG AND PALMER-BALL, PERS COMM). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Gastropods | *Webbhelix multilineata* | Striped Whitelip | T / | G5 / S1S2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LOW, WET PLACES, IN MARSHES, FLOODPLAINS, MEADOWS, AND MARGINS OF LAKES AND PONDS, UNDER LITTER AND DRIFT (HUBRICHT 1985). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Freshwater Mussels | *Alasmidonta marginata* | Elktoe | T / SOMC | G4 / S2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of several inches to two feet. Buchanan (1980) found this species to be common in gravel and cobble substrate in 2 to 18 inches of water, Neel and Allen (1964) found this species to be more abundant in the mainstream Cumberland River than in small streams. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Freshwater Mussels | *Cumberlandia monodonta* | Spectaclecase | E / C | G2G3 / S1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Usually found in medium to large rivers where it inhabits substrate ranging from silt to rubble and boulders in slow to swift currents of shallow to deep water (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980, Nelson and Freitag 1980, Parmalee 1967). Sometimes found in or near vegetation beds, and in mud between boulders adjacent to swift water ( Stansbery 1966). May become established in wing dams (Nelson and Freitag 1980). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Freshwater Mussels | *Cyprogenia stegaria* | Fanshell | E / LE | G1 / S1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| MEDIUM TO LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS WITH MODERATE TO STRONG CURRENT IN COARSE SAND AND GRAVEL AND DEPTH RANGING FROM SHALLOW TO DEEP ( GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, PARMALEE 1967, JOHNSON 1980, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Freshwater Mussels | *Epioblasma triquetra* | Snuffbox | E / SOMC | G3 / S1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors. | | | | | | | | | | |

| County | Taxonomic Group | Scientific name | Common name | Statuses | Ranks | # of Occurrences | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Habitat | | | | | | E | H | F | X | U |
| Jefferson | Freshwater Mussels | *Fusconaia subrotunda subrotunda* | Longsolid | S / | G3T3 / S3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GRAVEL BARS AND DEEP POOLS IN LARGE RIVERS AND LARGE TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (AHLSTEDT 1984, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, PARMALEE 1967). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Freshwater Mussels | *Lampsilis abrupta* | Pink Mucket | E / LE | G2 / S1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Large rivers in habitats ranging from silt to boulders, but apparently more commonly from gravel and cobble. Collected from shallow and deep water with current velocity ranging from zero to swift (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980), but never standing pools of water (Lauritsen 1987). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Freshwater Mussels | *Obovaria retusa* | Ring Pink | E / LE | G1 / S1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| LARGE RIVER SPECIES THAT INHABITS GRAVEL AND SAND BARS (BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, STANSBERY 1976). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Freshwater Mussels | *Plethobasus cooperianus* | Orangefoot Pimpleback | E / LE | G1 / S1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| USUALLY FOUND IN LARGE RIVERS IN SAND AND GRAVEL SUBSTRATES (AHLSTEDT 1983, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, MILLER, A.C. ET AL. 1986). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Freshwater Mussels | *Plethobasus cyphyus* | Sheepnose | E / C | G3 / S1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Freshwater Mussels | *Pleurobema clava* | Clubshell | E / LE | G2 / S1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Freshwater Mussels | *Pleurobema rubrum* | Pyramid Pigtoe | E / SOMC | G2 / S1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| INHABITS MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS AND USUALLY OCCURS IN SAND OR GRAVEL BOTTOMS IN DEEP WATERS (AHLSTEDT 1984, MURRAY AND LEONARD 1962, PARMALEE ET AT. 1982). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Freshwater Mussels | *Potamilus capax* | Fat Pocketbook | E / LE | G1 / S1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Occurs in medium to large-sized rivers often around island and back channels, and sometimes in ditches, in mud (ooze); mixed sand, mud, and clay; or fine silt and mud in flowing water at depths of a few inches up to eight feet (Parmalee 1967, Ahlstedt and Jenkinson 1987, Cummings and Mayer 1993, Cummings et al. 1990). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Freshwater Mussels | *Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica* | Rabbitsfoot | T / SOMC | G3T3 / S2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| SMALL TO LARGE RIVERS WITH SAND, GRAVEL, AND COBBLE AND MODERATE TO SWIFT CURRENT, SOMETIMES IN DEEP WATER (PARMALEE 1967, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Freshwater Mussels | *Simpsonaias ambigua* | Salamander Mussel | T / SOMC | G3 / S2S3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| OFTEN FOUND BURIED IN SUBSTRATE SUCH AS SOFT MUD AND/OR GRAVEL, AND/OR UNDER FLAT STONES IN SHALLOW WATER IN SMALL STREAMS WHERE THE CURRENT MAY BE SWIFT (BAKER 1928, BUCHANAN 1980, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Freshwater Mussels | *Villosa lienosa* | Little Spectaclecase | S / | G5 / S3S4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| INHABITS SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED RIVERS, USUALLY IN SHALLOW WATER ON A SAND/MUD/DETRITUS BOTTOM (PARMALEE 1967, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Crustaceans | *Gammarus bousfieldi* | Bousfield's Amphipod | E / SOMC | G1 / S1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| POOLS OR AREAS WITH LITTLE CURRENT, DEEP MUD-DETRITUS BOTTOMS, AND BEDS OF EMERGENT VEGETATION (COLE AND MINCKLEY 1961). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Crustaceans | *Orconectes jeffersoni* | Louisville Crayfish | E / SOMC | G1 / S1 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FLAT COBBLE AND BOULDER STREWN STREAMS. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Insects | *Nicrophorus americanus* | American Burying Beetle | H / LE | G2G3 / SH | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CARRION AVAILABILITY IN A GIVEN AREA IS SUSPECTED TO BE MORE IMPORTANT THAN VEGETATIONAL STRUCTURES AND SOIL TYPES (RAITHEL 1991). HOWEVER, THESE INTERACT TO INFLUENCE THE POTENTIAL PREY BASE AVAILABLE FOR THE BEETLE. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Insects | *Pseudanophthalmus troglodytes* | Louisville Cave Beetle | T / C | G1G2 / S2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jefferson | Insects | *Satyrium favonius ontario* | Northern Hairstreak | S / | G4T4 / S2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| *S. favonius* is found in woods or edges with evergreen or deciduous oaks (Opler and Malikul 1992). Main habitat requirements are black jack oak ( *Quercus marilandica*) and a nectar source such as farkleberry (*Vaccinium arboretum*) or dogbane (*Apocynum cannabium*) (L.D. Gibson pers comm). | | | | | | | | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Habitat | | | | | | E | H | F | X | U |
| Jefferson | Insects | *Speyeria idalia* | Regal Fritillary | H / SOMC | G3 / SH | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tall-grass prairie in midwest, but is found in other open grassy situations elsewhere. Damp meadows or pastures with boggy or marshy areas in the east, but dry mountain pastures are also selected in some areas. It is restricted to the Upper Austral and Transition life zones (Opler and Krizek 1984). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Fishes | *Alosa alabamae* | Alabama Shad | E / SOMC | G3 / S1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ANADOMROUS SPECIES THAT ASCENDS LARGE RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES TO SPAWN OVER COARSE SAND AND GRAVEL SWEPT BY MODERATE CURRENT ( PFLIEGER 1975, SMITH 1979, BURR AND WARREN 1986, BARKULOO ET AL. 1993, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Fishes | *Atractosteus spatula* | Alligator Gar | E / SOMC | G3G4 / S1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sluggish pools and backwaters of large rivers, backwaters, and oxbow lakes (Burr and Warren 1986, Page and Burr 1991, Etnier and Starnes 1993). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Fishes | *Lota lota* | Burbot | S / | G5 / SU | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KENTUCKY SPECIMENS GENERALLY COME FROM MEDIUM TO LARGE-SIZE RIVERS. IN THE NORTH, THEY INHABIT COOL, LARGE, AND DEEP RIVERS AND LAKES ( BECKER 1983, PFLIEGER 1975, SCOTT AND CROSSMAN 1973, SMITH 1979, TRAUTMAN 1981). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Fishes | *Percopsis omiscomaycus* | Trout-perch | S / SOMC | G5 / S3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LIVES IN CLEAR, SMALL TO MODERATE-SIZE STREAMS IN POOLS OR RACEWAYS OVER CLEAN SAND OR MIXED SAND AND GRAVEL BOTTOMS. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Reptiles | *Apalone mutica mutica* | Midland Smooth Softshell | S / | G5T5 / S3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Open water habitats; Most numerous in open river situations with gravel or sand substrates, but also present in slower rivers and impoundments. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Reptiles | *Clonophis kirtlandii* | Kirtland's Snake | T / SOMC | G2 / S2 | 18 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Moist meadows, edges, and open woods; Probably occurred formerly in prairie situations. Spends much of the year underground, using crayfish burrows. Can be found under logs, debris. Many recent records have been made in marginal habitat of suburban and urban areas where populations apparently persist in small tracts and corridors of grassy habitat, many times along small stream or ditch drainages. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Reptiles | *Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta* | Copperbelly Water Snake | S / SOMC | G5T2T3 / S3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Floodplain sloughs, swamps, hardwood forest and adjacent uplands. Seems to do well in KDFWR moist soils management units on Sloughs WMA, Henderson Co. Seems to avoid wetlands impacted by acid mine drainage (Fide H. Bryan). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Breeding Birds | *Accipiter striatus* | Sharp-shinned Hawk | S / | G5 / S3B,S4N | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FOREST AND OPEN WOODLAND, CONIFEROUS, MIXED, OR DECIDUOUS, PRIMARILY IN CONIF. IN MORE NORTHERN AND MOUNTAINOUS PORTION OF RANGE (B83 COM01NA). MIGRATES THROUGH VARIOUS HABITATS, MAINLY ALONG RIDGES, LAKESHORES, & COASTLINES (B83NAT01NA). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Breeding Birds | *Actitis macularia* | Spotted Sandpiper | E / | G5 / S1B | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SEACOASTS AND SHORES OF LAKES, PONDS, AND STREAMS, SOMETIMES IN MARSHES; PREFERS SHORES WITH ROCKS, WOOD, OR DEBRIS; ALSO MANGROVE EDGES IN CARIBBEAN. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Breeding Birds | *Aimophila aestivalis* | Bachman's Sparrow | E / SOMC | G3 / S1B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| OPEN PINE WOODS WITH SCATTERED BUSHES OR UNDERSTORY, BRUSHY OR OVERGROWN HILLSIDES, OVERGROWN FIELDS WITH THICKETS AND BRAMBLES, GRASSY ORCHARDS. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Breeding Birds | *Ammodramus henslowii* | Henslow's Sparrow | S / SOMC | G4 / S3B | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| OPEN FIELDS & MEADOWS W/ GRASS INTERSPERSED W/ WEEDS OR SHRUBBY VEG., ESPEC. IN DAMP OR LOW-LYING AREAS, ADJACENT TO SALT MARSH IN SOME AREAS. IN MIGRATION & WINTER ALSO IN GRASSY AREAS ADJACENT TO PINE WOODS OR SECOND-GROWTH WOODS. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Breeding Birds | *Anas discors* | Blue-winged Teal | T / | G5 / S1S2B | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| MARSHES, PONDS, SLOUGHS, LAKES AND SLUGGISH STREAMS. IN MIGRATION AND WHEN NOT BREEDING, IN BOTH FRESHWATER AND BRACKISH SITUATIONS (B83 COM01NA). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Breeding Birds | *Ardea alba* | Great Egret | E / | G5 / S1B | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MARSHES, SWAMPY WOODS, TIDAL ESTUARIES, LAGOONS, MANGROVES, ALONG STREAM, LAKES, AND PONDS. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Breeding Birds | *Botaurus lentiginosus* | American Bittern | H / | G4 / SHB | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| FRESH WATER BOGS, SWAMPS, WET FIELDS, CATTAIL AND BULRUSH MARSHES, BRACKISH AND SALTWATER MARSHES AND MEADOWS. MAY BE AREA-DEPENDENT; IN IA, NOT OBSERVED IN MARSHES <11 HA (A86BRO01NA). | | | | | | | | | | |

| County | Taxonomic Group | Scientific name | Common name | Statuses | Ranks | # of Occurrences | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Habitat | | | | | | E | H | F | X | U |
| Jefferson | Breeding Birds | *Bubulcus ibis* | Cattle Egret | S / | G5 / S1S2B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| WET PASTURELAND AND MARSHES, FRESH WATER AND BRACKISH SITUATIONS, DRY FIELDS, GARBAGE DUMPS. IN W. INDIES, ROOSTS AT NIGHT IN MANGROVE SWAMPS OR ON MANGROVE ISLANDS (B83RAF01NA). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Breeding Birds | *Chondestes grammacus* | Lark Sparrow | T / | G5 / S2S3B | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Breeding Birds | *Cistothorus platensis* | Sedge Wren | S / | G5 / S3B | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Breeding Birds | *Egretta caerulea* | Little Blue Heron | E / | G5 / S1B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| MARSHES, PONDS, LAKES, MEADOWS, STREAMS, MANGROVE LAGOONS, AND OTHER BODIES OF CALM SHALLOW WATER; PRIMARILY IN FRESHWATER HABITATS. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Breeding Birds | *Falco peregrinus* | Peregrine Falcon | E / SOMC | G4 / S1B | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| VARIOUS OPEN SITUATIONS FROM TUNDRA, MOORLANDS, STEPPE, AND SEACOASTS, ESPECIALLY WHERE THERE ARE SUITABLE NESTING CLIFFS, TO MOUNTAINS, OPEN FORESTED REGIONS, AND HUMAN POPULATION CENTERS (B83COM01NA). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Breeding Birds | *Ixobrychus exilis* | Least Bittern | T / | G5 / S1S2B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| TALL VEGETATION IN MARSHES, PRIMARILY FRESHWATER, LESS COMMONLY IN COASTAL BRACKISH MARSHES AND MANGROVE SWAMPS. PREFERENCE FOR MARSHES WITH SCATTERED BUSHES OR OTHER WOODY GROWTH. INFREQUENTLY IN MARSHES <5 HA IN IA (A86BRO02NA). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Breeding Birds | *Lophodytes cucullatus* | Hooded Merganser | T / | G5 / S1S2B,S3 S4N | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| STREAMS, LAKES, SWAMPS, MARSHES, AND ESTUARIES; WINTERS MOSTLY IN FRESHWATER BUT ALSO REGULARLY IN ESTUARIES AND SHELTERED BAYS (B83COM 01NA). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Breeding Birds | *Nyctanassa violacea* | Yellow-crowned Night-heron | T / | G5 / S2B | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| MARSHES, SWAMPS, LAKES, LAGOONS, AND MANGROVES. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Breeding Birds | *Nycticorax nycticorax* | Black-crowned Night-heron | T / | G5 / S1S2B | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| MARSHES, SWAMPS, WOODED STREAMS, MANGROVES, SHORES OF LAKES, PONDS, LAGOONS; SALT WATER, BRACKISH, AND FRESHWATER SITUATIONS. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Breeding Birds | *Passerculus sandwichensis* | Savannah Sparrow | S / | G5 / S2S3B,S2 S3N | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Open areas, especially grasslands, tundra, meadows, bogs, farmlands, grassy areas with scattered bushes, and marshes, including salt marshes in the Beldingi and Rostratus Groups ( subtropical and temperate zones) (B83COM01NA). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Breeding Birds | *Podilymbus podiceps* | Pied-billed Grebe | E / | G5 / S1B,S4N | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Lakes, ponds, sluggish streams, and marshes; also in brackish bays and estuaries in migration and when not breeding. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Breeding Birds | *Rallus elegans* | King Rail | E / | G4 / S1B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| FRESHWATER MARSHES AND SWAMPS, LOCALLY IN BRACKISH MARSHES. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Breeding Birds | *Riparia riparia* | Bank Swallow | S / | G5 / S3B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| OPEN AND PARTLY OPEN SITUATIONS, FREQUENTLY NEAR FLOWING WATER (B83COM01NA). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Breeding Birds | *Sterna antillarum athalassos* | Interior Least Tern | E / LE | G4T2Q / S2B | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| BARE OR NEARLY BARE ALLUVIAL ISLANDS OR SAND BARS. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Breeding Birds | *Thryomanes bewickii* | Bewick's Wren | S / SOMC | G5 / S3B | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| BRUSHY AREAS, THICKETS AND SCRUB IN OPEN COUNTRY, OPEN AND RIPARIAN WOODLAND, AND CHAPARRAL, MORE COMMONLY IN ARID RE- GIONS BUT LOCALLY ALSO IN HUMID AREAS (SUBTROPICAL AND TEM- PERATE ZONES) (B83COM01NA). FOUND IN COUNTRY TOWNS AND FARMS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Breeding Birds | *Tyto alba* | Barn Owl | S / | G5 / S3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| OPEN AND PARTLY OPEN COUNTRY IN A WIDE VARIETY OF SITUATIONS, OFTEN AROUND HUMAN HABITATION (B83COM01NA). IN NORTHERN WINTER OFTEN ROOSTS IN DENSE CONIFERS; ALSO ROOSTS IN NEST BOXES IF AVAILABLE (A85MAR01NA). | | | | | | | | | | |

| County | Taxonomic Group | Scientific name | Common name | Statuses | Ranks | # of Occurrences | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Habitat | | | | | | E | H | F | X | U |
| Jefferson | Mammals | *Myotis grisescens* | Gray Myotis | T / LE | G3 / S2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gray bats use primarily caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Mammals | *Myotis sodalis* | Indiana Bat | E / LE | G2 / S1S2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Indiana bats use primarily caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Mammals | *Nycticeius humeralis* | Evening Bat | S / | G5 / S3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| THE EVENING BAT IS A COLONIAL SPECIES THAT ROOSTS IN TREES AND HOUSES. IT APPARENTLY MIGRATES SOUTHWARD IN WINTER. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | Communities | *Calcareous mesophytic forest* | | / | GNR / S5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |